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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,152	04/27/2001	Osamu Sameshima	43890-513	7309

7590 06/10/2005
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EXAMINER

SAJOUS, WESNER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2676

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/843,152

Applicant(s)

SAMESHIMA ET AL.

Examiner

Wesner Sajous

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Remark

This communication is responsive to the amendment and response filed on 5/09/2005. Claims 1-3, and 5-12 are presented for examination. Note that because the new ground of rejections in the July 20, 2004 office action was not necessitated by amendment, the finality of the office action was premature. It is now withdrawn. Hence, this response is considered as a response to a non-final office action, with entry of the amendment.

Response to Arguments

In response to the Applicant's argument that Monroe does not appear to suggest that the screens of the secondary monitors are displayed simultaneously in the display unit of the primary monitor, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Monroe, at paragraphs 94 to 97 suggests that a primary screen video window is used to simultaneously display multiple cameras that are associated with secondary monitor screens. See figs. 7-8 for the setting up and display of multiple screens, wherein either of windows 108 or 110 can itself be construed as a primary display that displays a plurality of screens, as depicted in the figures. By this, it is construed that Monroe enables the display of a plurality of screens on a main display simultaneously. Thus, the Applicant's argument is not deemed persuasive.

As per the assertion that Monroe fails to show that the wireless display has an input function to operate the plurality of personal computers (or secondary screens), the

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Applicant is directed at paragraph 94, wherein it stated that the primary screen as functions to control the secondary screens using a mouse cursor; i.e., via clicking and dragging operations, which implies that the plural personal computers (or the secondary screens or cameras) are operated by using the input function of the wireless display (or primary display). Hence, the Applicant's argument is not persuasive.

As per the input displayed in the display unit (or primary screen) is displayed on a screen of at least one of the screens, the Examiner agrees that Monroe is lacking this feature. However, it is noted that Want (US 5818425) shows that the input (100, fig. 1) displayed in the display unit (50, fig. 1) is displayed on a screen (22, fig. 1) of at least one of the personal computers (e.g., item 20 or 30 or 40 of fig. 1). See col. 4, lines 18-34.

As per the rejections of claims 6 and 8, these rejections are withdrawn. Want fails to show the wireless display (50) with a touch panel that includes an input function.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Want et al. (US Pat. 5,818,425) in view of Monroe et al. (US 2002/0097322).

Considering claims 1 and 2, Wang discloses a wireless display system (see fig. 1) comprises plural personal computers (e.g., item 20, 30, and 40 of fig. 1) having wireless communication function (via items 27, 37, 47 and/or item 56 of fig. 1); and a wireless display (50) having wireless communication function and a display function (via item 56 of fig. 1). See col. 3, lines 16-66. In addition, Wang discloses the input (100, fig. 1) displayed in the display unit (50, fig. 1) is displayed on a screen (22, fig. 1) of at least one of the personal computers (e.g., item 20 or 30 or 40 of fig. 1). See col. 4, lines 18-34.

Although Wang discloses that inputs from each of the portable computers can be provided to display (50) of computer (51) via wireless communication (see abstract and col. 4, lines 18-64); Wang fails to specifically teach a display unit that simultaneously displays screens of some of a plurality of computers through wireless communication, and the wireless display has an input function that operates the plural computers (in Re claim 1), wherein the screens are displayed simultaneously by dividing the display unit of the wireless display (in Re claim 2).

Monroe, in a similar art, teaches the functional equivalence for simultaneously displays a plurality of screens on a display unit (e.g., display signals or videos of multiple different cameras on a single screen. See paragraphs 79, 97 of pages 6 and 7). In addition, Monroe discloses the wireless display (*i.e., the primary monitor*) has an input function (*i.e., a double left and right click or a drag/drop operation and/or a point-click-and-drag feature using mouse pointer*) to operate the plural computers (e.g., to select, display and control any of the secondary monitors). See paragraphs 21-22, and

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24-26. This implies that the plural personal computers (or the secondary screens or cameras) are operated by using the input function of the wireless display (or primary display). It is to be noted that the cameras signals can be transmitted to the display via wireless communication (see paragraph 61), wherein the each of the video camera signals is characterized herein as an independent screen, which can be associated with PC monitor screen, as implied at paragraph 81 in page 6. At fig. 6, Monroe simultaneously displays a plurality of screens (104A to 104D) on a display unit (100) by dividing the display unit of the wireless display (see paragraph 97).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to modify the wireless communication and students/teacher interaction disclosed in Want to include multiple divided screens displayed on a single display unit with input that operates the plural monitors via wireless communication as taught in the same conventional manner by Monroe, in order to permit conservation of bandwidth requirement and allow a user to monitor more than one screen simultaneously. See Monroe's paragraphs 44 and 57-58.

Re claim 3, it is noted that since the user of the main display in Monroe is able to switch over to view of a selected camera display as he/she desires (paragraphs 94 and 97), a specific code or indication must be provided via the user input device in order for the main display to recognize and display the desired screen's signal. Hence, Monroe teaches the features of claim 3. See claim 1 for reason of obviousness.

Re claim 7, the claimed "common operation screen... in the plural personal computers" is met by Want's col. 5, lines 5-21.

Re claims 9-10, It is noted that since in Monroe an icon is used to confirm the selection of a specific camera screen, and upon the user selection a screen camera is tied to a highlighted camera to identify the specific event caused by the camera (see paragraph 101 of page 8); thus, the wireless display of Monroe provides the functional equivalence for outputting an indicator, which includes changing the color of the corresponding screen of the display unit, in response to an occurrence at a personal computer as claimed. Wherein the highlighting and display functions correspond to the changes of color and the icon is characterized as the indicator. Therefore, Monroe when combined with the Wang reference meets the limitations of claims 9 and 10. See claim 1 for reason of obviousness.

Re claim 11, the claimed "occurrence includes a specified key being entered..." is met by Want's col. 4, lines 20-62.

Re claim 12, the claimed "display includes a processing unit for converting data received from a personal computer into information identifying the personal computer" is equivalently met by items 51 and 57 of Want. See col. 4, lines 23-29. Note that it is industry standard for personal computers to include processing unit to convert and process information for display, either locally or remotely.

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Want in view of Monroe, as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Panasik (US Pat. 6219553).

Re claim 5, Wang discloses most claimed features of the invention, but Wang fails to teach that the plurality of computers, which are wireless, are capable to communicate between themselves.

Panasik teaches the plurality of computers, which are wireless, are capable to communicate between themselves (see col. 3, lines 44-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Wang reference to include the features of Panasik, in order allow easy interaction between each of the students of the computer users.

4. Claims 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US Pat. 5,818,425) in view of Monroe et al. (US 2002/0097322), as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Koga (Derwent-Acc-No: 1997-125820) and/or Kurihara (US 6476797).

Re claim 6, Wang and Monroe fail to teach a wireless display includes a touch panel that has the input function.

Koga teaches a wireless display (10) that includes a touch panel that [inherently] has the input function. See abstract, wherein the input function is characterized by means of activation of the touch panel.

Kurihara discloses a display unit (1) includes a touch panel (3) and has an input function (4). See fig. 1 and col. 3, lines 20-37.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Want reference to include the features of Koga and/or Kurihara, in order to reduce performance degradation of receiving sensitivity of scan signal sent to the touch panel of the display unit.

As per claim 8, Monroe discloses a desired personal computer (or camera) to be operated is specified via the wireless display (or primary screen). See paragraphs 94-97 in light of Koga.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sajous Wesner whose telephone number is 571-272-7791. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays thru Fridays between 11:00 AM and 7:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on 571-272-7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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June 8, 2005